

THE DATA DISABILITY REPORT

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Fordham Research
Consortium on Disability



disabilitydatainitiative

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READ ME FIRST

Country briefs are prepared using the methods described in the report and in the method briefs. The results presented in the profiles have the same data and measurement limitations as explained in the report. It is advised that the reader first becomes familiar with the data and methods before reading the profile.

WHAT A COUNTRY BRIEF TELLS AND DOES NOT TELL

The briefs provide basic information on the situation of persons with functional difficulties in the countries included in the study. The country briefs include only some of the results presented in the main text of the Disability Data Report and in the Results Tables. Results Tables cover more indicators and intersectional groups (e.g. women with functional difficulties).

The country briefs alone cannot be used to inform the design of policies and programs or draw conclusions about their performance. The design of disability policies and programs and the assessment of their performance require more empirical evidence and in-depth analyses.

CAMBODIA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Cambodia, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 2.6% in Mondool Kiri & Rattanak Kiri to a high of 26.1% in Battambang & Pailin. Thus, there is heterogeneity across regions in the shares of adults with any functional difficulty. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: CAMBODIA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Banteay Mean Chey	13.1	8.7	2.8	5.5	3.7	1.2	1.2
Battambang & Pailin	26.1	13.2	3.6	16.8	14.4	1.3	1.5
Kampong Cham	14.8	8.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	1.4	2.3
Kampong Chhnang	6.9	4.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5
Kampong Speu	6.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.6
Kampong Thom	9.9	6.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	1.3	1.2
Kampot & Kep	6.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.3
Kandal	13.7	8.2	5.0	3.4	6.4	1.6	2.6
Kratie	8.9	4.1	2.6	2.2	4.1	1.0	2.1
Mondol Kiri & Rattanak Kiri	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3
Otdar Mean Chey	9.1	6.1	2.5	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.3
Phnom Penh	10.6	5.6	2.9	2.7	5.3	0.8	1.2
Preah Sihanouk & Kaoh Kong	5.3	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.3
Preah Vihear & Steung Treng	20.2	12.3	6.8	5.5	10.4	1.0	1.6
Prey Veng	11.5	6.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	1.5	2.4

Pursat	10.6	6.2	2.9	6.4	4.8	1.6	2.2
Siem Reap	13.8	6.8	4.9	3.8	7.0	1.0	2.0
Svay Rieng	11.9	6.8	3.8	3.4	5.0	0.5	1.2
Takeo	7.3	3.6	2.4	3.6	4.1	1.9	2.2
National	12.0	6.7	3.6	4.8	5.3	1.3	1.8

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Cambodia DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Cambodia, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stand at 89.4% and 74.7%, respectively. These are higher compared to those of persons with no difficulty at 71.8%.

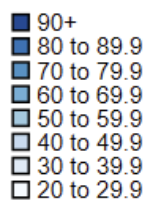
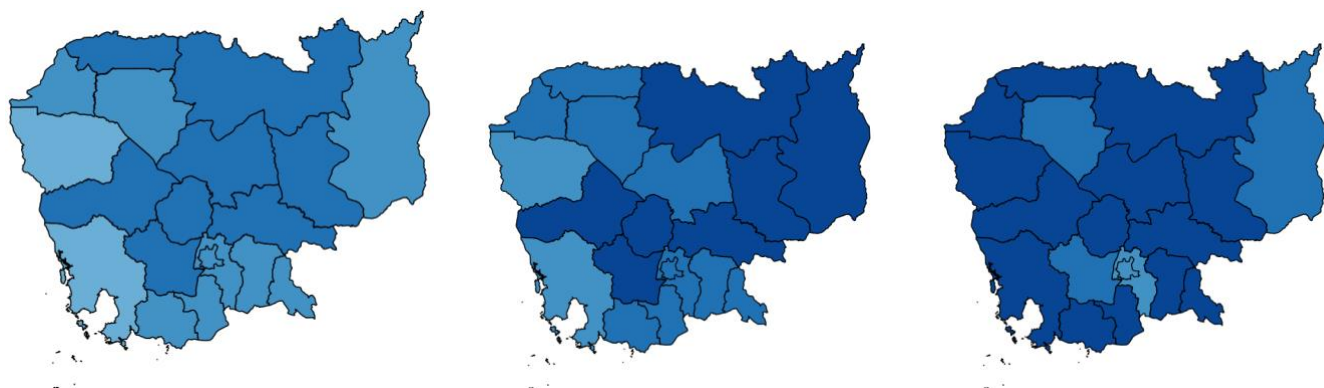
Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (17.6 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (2.9 percentage points). In other words, persons in Cambodia with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: CAMBODIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure1a:Adults with no difficulty.

Figure1b:Adults with some difficulty.

Figure1c:Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Cambodia DHS data (2014). The notes of Table 1 apply.

**TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): CAMBODIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
 HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)**

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Banteay Mean Chey	74.9	89.4	93.5
Battambang & Pailin	62.4	77.1	90.8
Kampong Cham	80.6	93.5	96.6
Kampong Chhnang	81.6	94.4	91.7
Kampong Speu	80.5	90.2	90.0
Kampong Thom	84.4	89.8	97.5
Kampot & Kep	78.9	87.0	99.3
Kandal	70.8	82.1	79.7
Kratie	89.0	96.6	98.4
Mondol Kiri & Rattanak Kiri	77.1	95.0	89.2
Otdar Mean Chey	86.3	87.1	93.2
Phnom Penh	29.5	61.8	64.8
Preah Sihanouk & Kaoh Kong	60.7	76.8	94.2
Preah Vihear & Steung Treng	89.0	94.5	100.0
Prey Veng	73.4	85.4	92.4
Pursat	86.5	90.9	95.4
Siem Reap	76.1	89.3	86.0
Svay Rieng	72.7	85.2	96.9
Takeo	74.4	87.7	95.1
National	71.8	84.7	89.4

GUATEMALA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2018 Guatemala Census. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Guatemala, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12.6%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 8.7% in Petén and to a high of 16% in Centro. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; self-care and communication are the least common.

TABLE 1: GUATEMALA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Centro	16.0	10.0	3.7	4.5	2.6	1.1	1.6
Costa Sur	13.2	9.0	3.4	4.6	2.5	1.1	1.5
Las Verapaces	13.8	9.2	4.0	4.9	2.9	1.1	1.9
Metropolitana	14.1	11.9	3.0	4.6	2.6	1.0	1.3
Noroccidente	13.8	7.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	1.2	1.9
Nororiente	10.4	9.4	3.7	5.2	3.0	1.2	1.9
Occidente	10.7	6.9	3.4	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.5
Petén	8.7	6.2	2.5	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.1
Suroriente	12.7	9.2	3.7	5.6	3.5	1.2	1.7
National	12.6	8.8	3.5	4.4	2.6	1.1	1.6

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on the 2018 Guatemala Census.

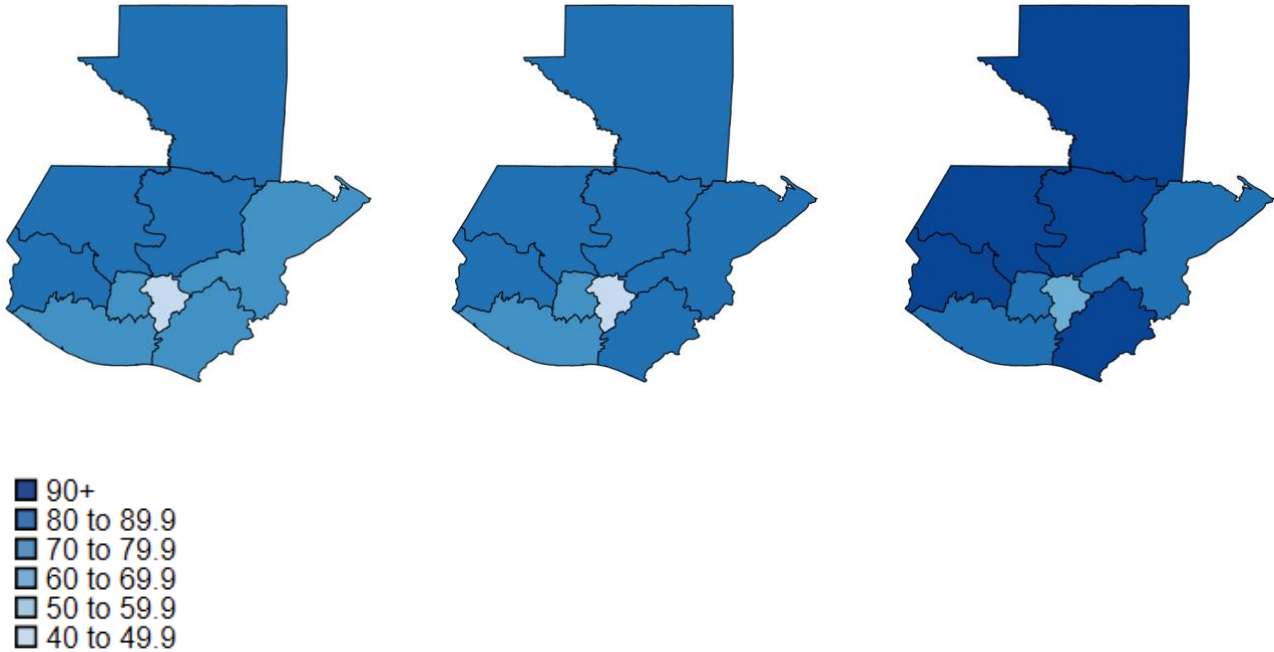
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Guatemala, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 86.7 and 79%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 76.3%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (10.4 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (2.7 percentage points). In other words, persons in Guatemala with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common across regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in Metropolitana.

FIGURE 1: GUATEMALA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty. Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Guatemala census data (2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): GUATEMALA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Centro	72.3	72.8	82.4
Costa Sur	73.1	78.4	86.9
Las Verapaces	89.2	89.6	92.4
Metropolitana	46.4	48.6	63.1
Noroccidente	90.0	89.9	94.9
Nororiente	75.5	80.3	87.1
Occidente	81.6	82.1	90.6
Petén	81.7	85.2	91.9
Suroriente	76.6	84.0	90.9
National	76.3	79.0	86.7

HAITI

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2016-2017 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Haiti, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24.9%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 22.5% in Nord-Est to a high of 28.5% in Grande-Anse. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: HAITI: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Aire Métropolitaine	23.1	15.4	3.4	6.1	6.7	1.3	1.4
Artibonite	24.9	19.2	3.7	7.3	7.2	1.7	1.4
Centre	26.5	19.2	5.1	8.2	8.8	1.9	2.3
Grand-Anse	28.5	22.1	4.7	7.8	9.1	2.2	1.5
Nippes	26.7	19.6	3.8	8.5	9.2	2.0	1.7
Nord	26.0	20.0	4.4	6.9	7.9	1.7	1.4
Nord-Est	22.5	16.6	3.9	6.0	6.9	1.4	1.7
Nord-Ouest	24.0	18.8	4.0	6.4	7.1	1.8	1.4
Rest-Ouest	23.9	18.4	3.1	7.1	6.7	1.6	1.3
Sud	26.7	20.9	3.5	7.9	7.7	2.2	1.4
Sud-Est	25.8	20.6	4.0	7.1	6.9	1.7	1.4
National	24.9	18.5	3.8	7.0	7.4	1.7	1.5

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do) in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Haiti DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

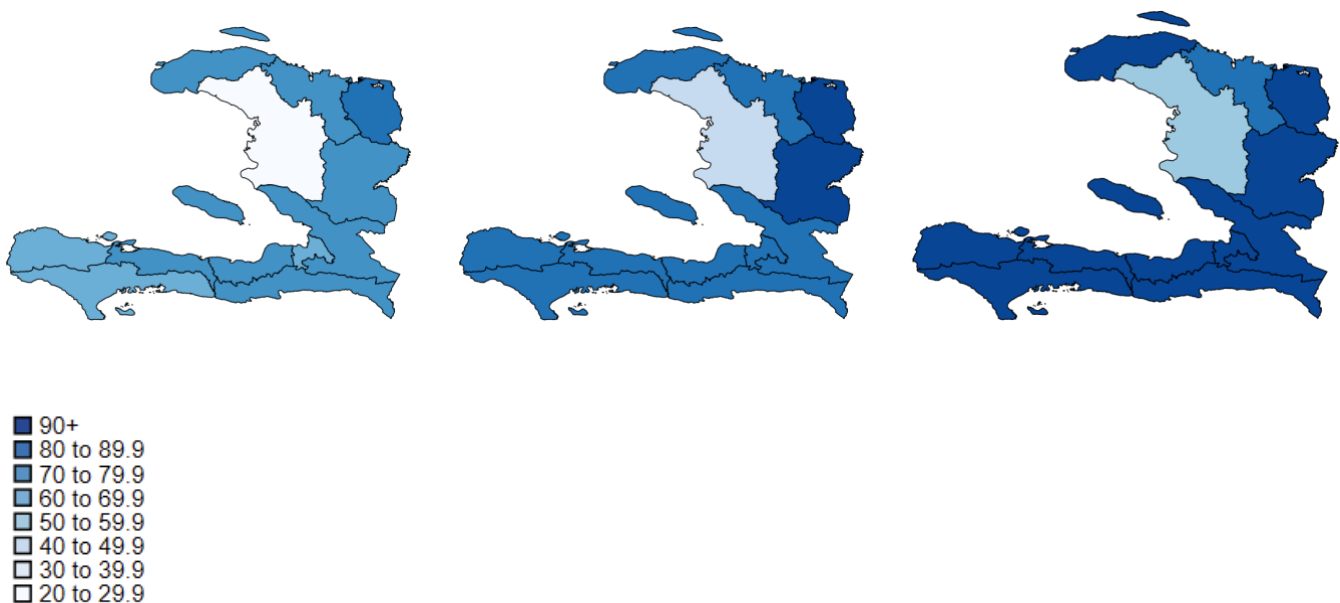
Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Haiti, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stand at 86.2% and 76.1%, respectively. These are higher compared to those of persons with no difficulty at 61%. Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (25.2 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (15.1 percentage points). In other words, persons in Haiti with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: HAITI: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Haiti DHS data (2016-2017). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): HAITI: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Aire Métropolitaine	27.0	44.1	58.9
Artibonite	71.6	84.6	92.0
Centre	77.3	89.1	89.1
Grand-Anse	86.6	93.6	92.5
Nippes	72.9	90.1	92.5
Nord	63.3	81.2	92.7
Nord-Est	66.7	84.3	93.5
Nord-Ouest	76.5	87.4	94.5
Rest-Ouest	67.7	80.1	91.0
Sud	72.6	85.6	92.6
Sud-Est	72.8	88.2	95.6
National	61.0	76.1	86.2

Source: Own calculations based on Haiti DHS data (2016-2017). The notes of Table 1 apply.

KENYA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2019 Kenya Census. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Kenya, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12.7%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 3.8% in Wajir to a high of 30.6% in Siaya. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; self-care and communication are the least common.

TABLE 1: KENYA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Baringo	10.2	5.5	2.8	4.4	2.3	1.3	0.9
Bomet	7.9	4.0	1.7	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.6
Bungoma	15.4	9.3	3.4	5.5	3.2	1.0	1.1
Busia	17.3	9.9	4.1	7.0	4.3	1.3	1.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	8.8	4.8	2.2	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.7
Embu	18.3	11.0	3.6	7.0	6.0	1.6	1.1
Garissa	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0
Homabay	22.9	14.0	5.5	9.8	6.1	2.3	1.6
Isiolo	6.8	3.9	1.6	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.7
Kajiado	7.4	4.7	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kakamega	18.3	10.7	4.0	7.7	4.8	1.5	1.4
Kericho	8.3	4.5	1.6	3.3	1.5	0.8	0.6
Kiambu	10.8	6.7	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.8	0.6
Kilifi	11.0	6.3	2.1	4.0	2.1	0.8	0.8
Kirinyaga	14.4	8.1	2.3	6.2	4.0	1.4	0.8
Kisii	17.9	10.8	3.6	7.8	5.9	2.0	1.3
Kisumu	19.5	12.6	4.2	7.8	4.1	1.7	1.3

Kitui	14.2	8.0	3.1	6.3	3.0	1.4	1.3
Kwale	11.5	6.5	2.2	4.2	2.1	0.8	0.8
Laikipia	10.5	6.0	1.8	4.1	2.2	0.9	0.7
Lamu	11.9	6.8	1.9	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.0
Machakos	13.6	8.2	2.7	5.6	2.9	1.2	0.9
Makueni	18.0	10.7	3.9	8.0	4.9	1.7	1.3
Mandera	5.5	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4
Marsabit	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
Meru	17.3	10.3	4.3	6.2	5.3	1.7	1.1
Migori	16.7	9.6	3.7	6.4	3.8	1.6	1.3
Mombasa	9.9	6.8	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.6
Murang'a	17.0	9.2	2.9	8.4	4.4	1.7	1.0
Nairobi City	8.2	5.7	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Nakuru	10.5	6.3	1.6	3.8	2.1	0.8	0.6
Nandi	11.4	6.5	2.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	0.8
Narok	6.7	3.4	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6
Nyamira	19.0	11.7	3.9	8.8	5.7	2.0	1.3
Nyandarua	13.4	7.6	2.2	5.6	3.7	1.2	0.8
Nyeri	14.5	8.1	2.3	6.6	3.8	1.4	0.9
Samburu	7.6	4.2	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.7
Siaya	23.8	14.9	5.7	9.9	5.9	2.1	1.6
Taita-Taveta	16.0	10.0	2.8	6.3	4.0	1.5	1.1
Tana River	9.9	5.4	2.3	3.5	1.9	1.1	0.8
Tharaka-Nithi	18.9	11.7	4.4	6.9	6.0	1.9	1.2
Trans Nzoia	13.3	8.1	2.4	4.7	2.9	0.9	1.0
Turkana	6.5	3.6	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.0
Uasin Gishu	9.6	5.9	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.6
Vihiga	23.2	13.4	5.4	11.9	7.3	2.1	1.6
Wajir	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9

West Pokot	6.3	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.6
National	12.7	7.6	2.5	4.9	2.9	1.1	0.9

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on the 2019 Kenya Census.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Kenya, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 43.1% and 36.9%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 35.3%.

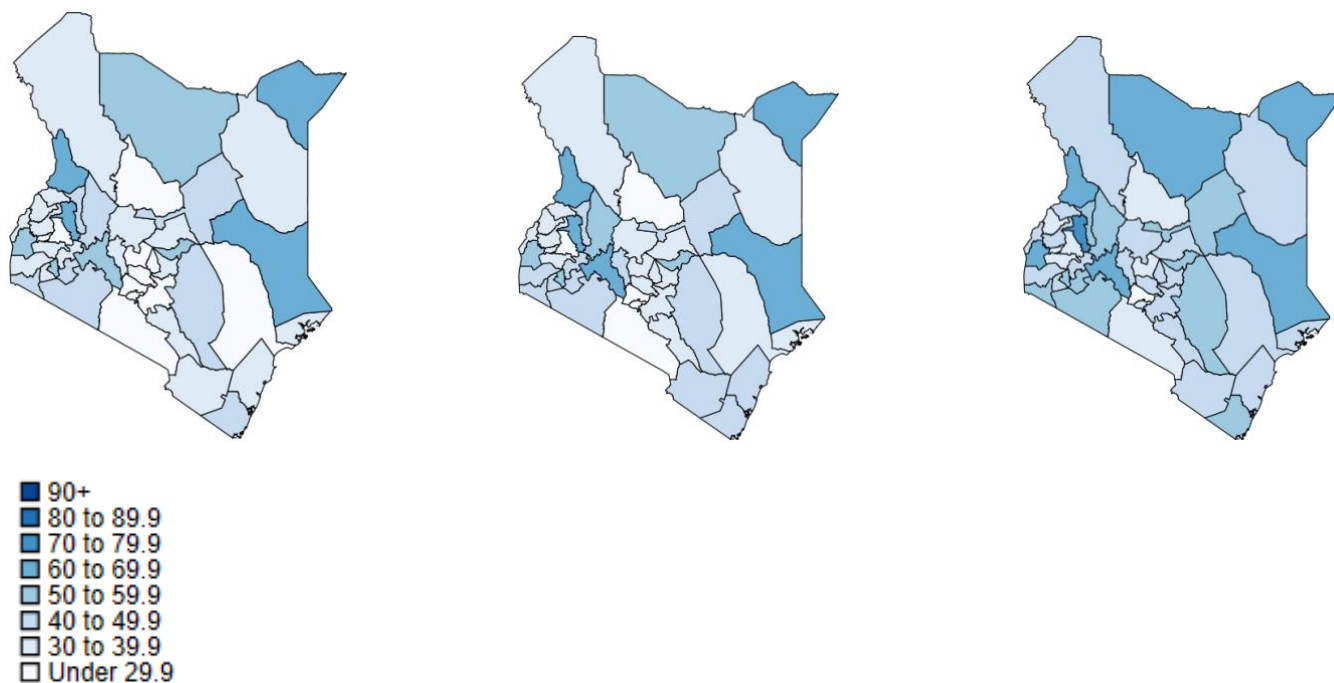
Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (7.8 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (1.6 percentage points). In other words, persons in Kenya with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common across regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in Kiambu and most common Turkana.

FIGURE 1: KENYA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Kenya census data (2019). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2(SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): KENYA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME, AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Baringo	48.5	52.0	58.3
Bomet	43.1	46.5	53.1
Bungoma	34.5	34.6	39.0
Busia	36.9	39.0	43.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	44.0	49.3	54.1
Embu	30.1	35.1	42.5
Garissa	64.9	65.1	69.1

Homabay	38.9	41.0	46.4
Isiolo	48.7	45.8	50.2
Kajiado	25.7	25.6	36.3
Kakamega	37.0	38.2	42.9
Kericho	39.5	42.5	47.2
Kiambu	17.4	20.6	29.0
Kilifi	39.2	41.2	47.3
Kirinyaga	27.9	32.2	40.9
Kisii	39.7	41.7	47.5
Kisumu	30.2	33.3	39.6
Kitui	43.6	48.0	52.3
Kwale	45.9	45.0	50.2
Laikipia	34.3	35.3	42.2
Lamu	36.3	39.7	48.5
Machakos	28.8	32.7	40.0
Makueni	36.8	39.3	45.3
Mandera	62.4	63.2	64.1
Marsabit	55.8	56.3	60.5
Meru	35.4	38.0	43.5
Migori	43.4	45.7	52.3
Mombasa	25.2	27.9	35.9
Murang'a	28.8	33.4	40.2
Nairobi City	22.2	24.0	31.1
Nakuru	27.2	29.7	36.0
Nandi	42.9	46.6	51.9
Narok	50.6	50.4	55.0
Nyamira	39.1	40.9	46.8
Nyandarua	26.3	30.1	37.6
Nyeri	22.7	27.0	34.1

Samburu	57.8	58.4	63.8
Siaya	37.6	40.1	44.9
Taita-Taveta	28.5	33.4	42.0
Tana River	51.6	51.5	54.1
Tharaka-Nithi	37.5	39.5	47.7
Trans Nzoia	35.6	37.8	42.1
Turkana	67.6	65.2	72.8
Uasin Gishu	29.7	32.2	38.2
Vihiga	36.5	38.5	42.1
Wajir	62.7	61.9	67.3
West Pokot	59.5	60.6	65.1
National	35.3	36.9	43.1

MALDIVES

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2009 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In the Maldives, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24.7%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 19.1% in Male to a high of 33% in North Central. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: MALDIVES: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Central	22.0	12.9	4.7	7.8	6.5	2.0	2.3
Male	19.1	10.6	2.9	7.8	4.5	1.2	1.5
North	28.0	16.5	5.6	11.9	7.9	2.7	3.0
North Central	33.0	21.1	6.7	12.7	11.3	2.1	3.0
South	25.4	17.6	5.0	8.8	5.9	1.9	2.2
South Central	28.6	19.0	6.1	9.1	8.7	2.1	2.9
National	24.7	15.2	4.7	9.4	6.8	1.9	2.3

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Maldives DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In the Maldives, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 74.1% and 56.5%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 26.2%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (47.9 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (30.3 percentage points). In other words, persons in the Maldives with functional difficulties more

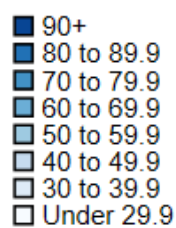
frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: MALDIVES: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Maldives DHS data (2009). Central region is not shown. The notes of Table 1 apply. Each area represented in each map above may represent multiple islands.

**TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): MALDIVES: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY
 HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)**

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Central	34.3	63.2	72.3
Male	14.4	35.1	59.1
North	33.2	70.4	82.7
North Central	31.5	65.7	77.6
South	33.0	60.9	75.7
South Central	35.5	67.3	81.5
National	26.2	56.5	74.1

MALI

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Mali, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 19.3%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 12.2% in Mopti to a high of 25.6% in Segou. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: MALI: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Bamako	17.3	11.2	2.7	6.2	2.7	1.4	1.7
Gao	16.6	11.9	4.3	5.4	2.0	1.7	1.8
Kayes	15.9	10.6	4.5	4.7	1.9	1.1	1.5
Kidal	22.1	12.3	7.4	10.2	12.5	3.3	2.3
Koulikoro	23.0	11.5	5.3	8.0	5.9	1.4	2.2
Mopti	12.2	8.4	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.4
Segou	25.6	15.7	4.8	7.6	9.4	1.3	2.5
Sikasso	17.7	11.3	4.5	6.3	3.1	1.0	1.5
Toumbouctou	23.3	13.3	8.0	12.5	6.7	1.9	2.8
National	19.3	11.7	4.5	6.6	4.4	1.3	1.9

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Mali 2018 DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Mali, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stand at 90.7% and 85.1%, respectively. These are higher compared to those of persons with no difficulty at 80.2%.

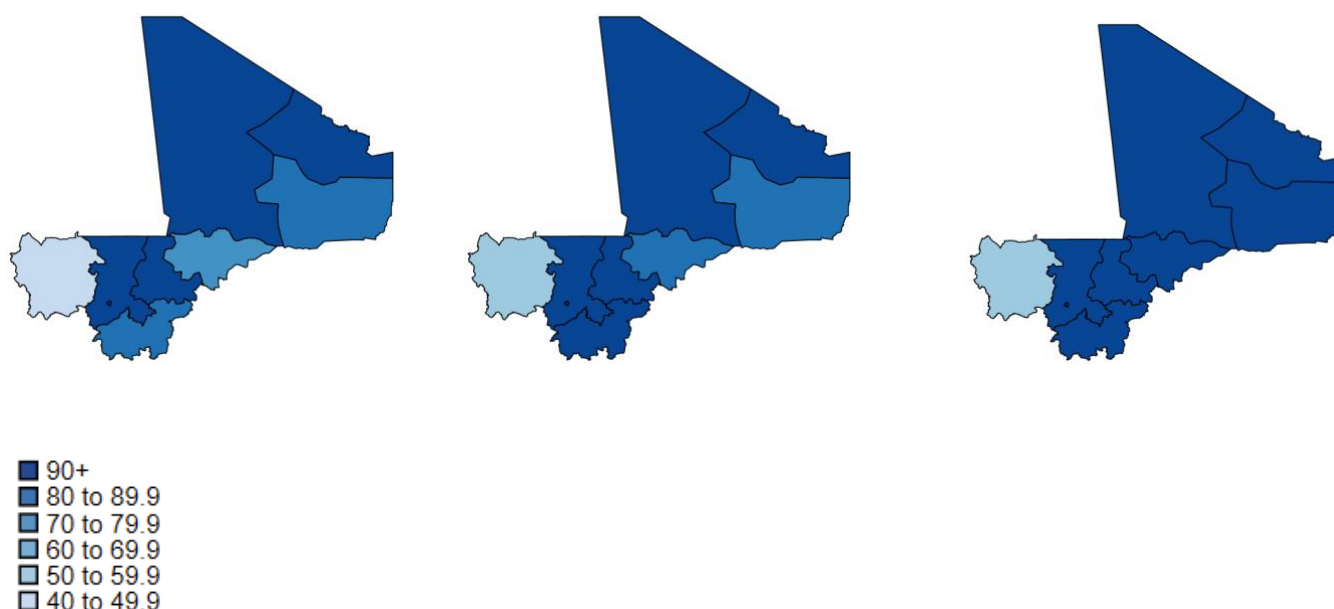
Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (10.5 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (4.9 percentage points). In other words, persons in Mali with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in Bamako.

FIGURE 1: MALI: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Mali DHS data (2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): MALI: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Bamako	46.1	53.4	56.6
Gao	92.4	96.2	97.7
Kayes	87.3	92.4	97.5
Kidal	95.6	96.1	97.4
Koulikoro	78.4	89.8	93.8

Mopti	94.5	93.5	96.4
Segou	87.4	88.8	95.5
Sikasso	90.0	92.3	93.2
Toumbouctou	93.8	97.0	99.1
National	80.2	85.1	90.7

MAURITANIA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2019-2021 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Mauritania, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 24.8%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 17.4% in Hodh Gharbi to a high of 40.3% in Adrar. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: MAURITANIA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Adrar	40.3	31.1	11.5	9.5	11.9	3.2	3.2
Assaba	22.3	18.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	3.4	3.9
Brakna	27.5	21.0	8.3	12.9	7.4	4.0	5.5
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	27.4	25.0	3.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
Gorgol	24.8	17.3	4.5	12.2	6.2	2.9	2.7
Guidimagha	18.5	13.4	5.2	6.6	5.1	2.3	2.3
Hodh Echargui	26.7	19.1	7.1	9.1	10.3	2.6	3.4
Hodh Gharbi	17.4	13.8	3.4	4.4	3.2	1.2	1.3
Nouakchott Nord	28.4	23.7	5.5	5.8	3.9	1.7	2.3
Nouakchott Ouest	19.5	14.8	2.9	5.0	2.0	1.5	1.2
Nouakchott Sud	25.0	20.2	6.4	5.8	4.8	2.5	2.6
Tagant	30.2	23.8	7.2	7.4	6.0	1.9	1.8
Tiris Zemour Et Inchiri	34.7	24.3	6.7	11.0	9.0	3.3	4.1
Trarza	23.2	19.5	5.2	5.8	3.4	2.3	2.6
National	24.8	19.4	5.8	7.4	5.5	2.4	2.8

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level.

Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Mauritania DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual’s experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Mauritania, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 85.2%. This is higher than those of persons with some difficulty and no difficulty, which stand at 71.2% and 71.3%, respectively.

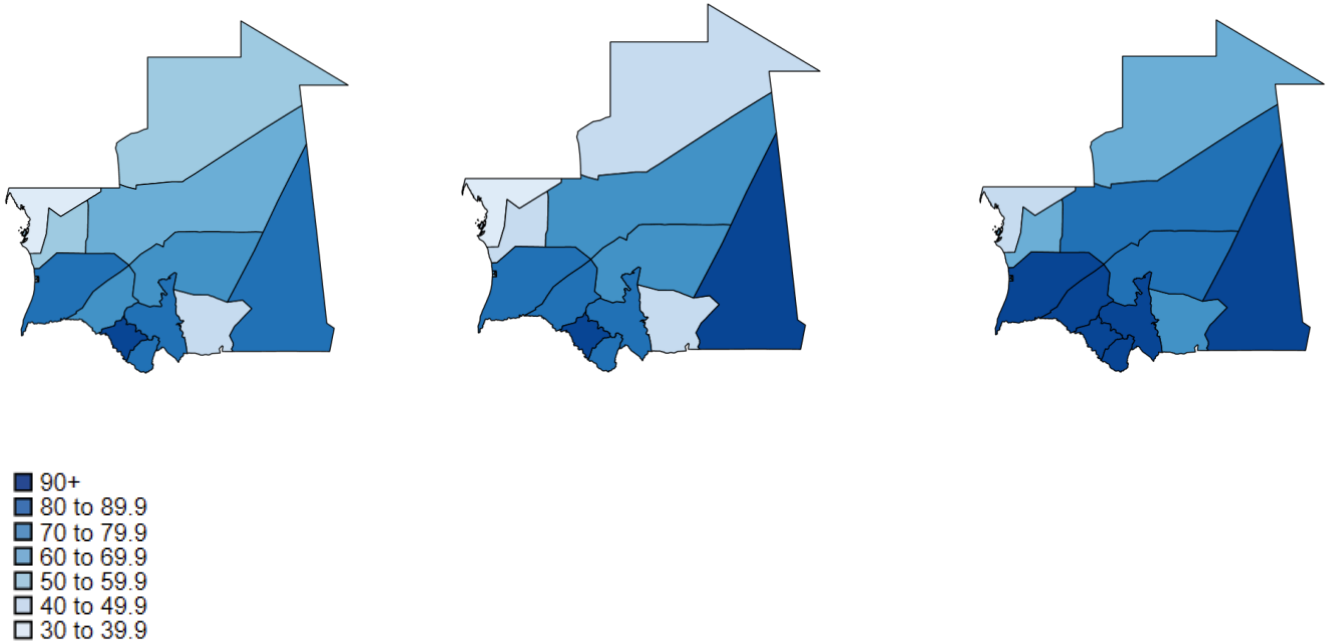
Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and some or no difficulty (about 14 percentage points). In other words, persons in Mauritania with at least a lot of functional difficulty more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with some or no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: MAURITANIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Mauritania DHS data (2019-2021). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): MAURITANIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Adrar	63.8	72.0	85.9
Assaba	83.2	88.8	97.5
Brakna	79.3	83.7	95.3
Dakhlet Nouadhibou	36.3	36.7	42.5
Gorgol	87.2	88.9	92.2
Guidimagha	89.0	91.7	95.7
Hodh Echargui	91.2	92.9	97.7
Hodh Gharbi	87.4	86.4	94.2
Nouakchott Nord	47.1	48.6	75.5
Nouakchott Ouest	53.3	43.9	66.4
Nouakchott Sud	52.6	54.1	68.2
Tagant	79.6	76.5	91.0
Tiris Zemour Et Inchiri	46.8	57.4	82.8
Trarza	70.2	79.2	87.2
National	71.3	71.2	85.2

NIGERIA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Nigeria, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 11.4%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 7.5% in North West to a high of 17.1% in South South. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty.

TABLE 1: NIGERIA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
North Central	10.5	7.4	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.9	1.4
North East	11.3	7.7	3.0	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.7
North West	7.5	4.0	1.7	3.1	0.9	1.7	1.0
South East	16.7	14.1	1.6	4.4	1.7	2.6	1.2
South South	17.1	13.6	2.1	5.2	1.9	2.5	1.6
South West	11.2	8.6	0.6	2.9	0.6	1.7	0.8
National	11.4	8.2	1.7	3.5	1.2	1.9	1.2

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Nigeria DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Nigeria, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 81.3%. This is higher than those of persons with some difficulty and no difficulty, which are at 56.2% and 56%, respectively.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and some or no difficulty (about 25 percentage points). In other words, persons in Nigeria with at least a lot of functional difficulty more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with some or no difficulties.

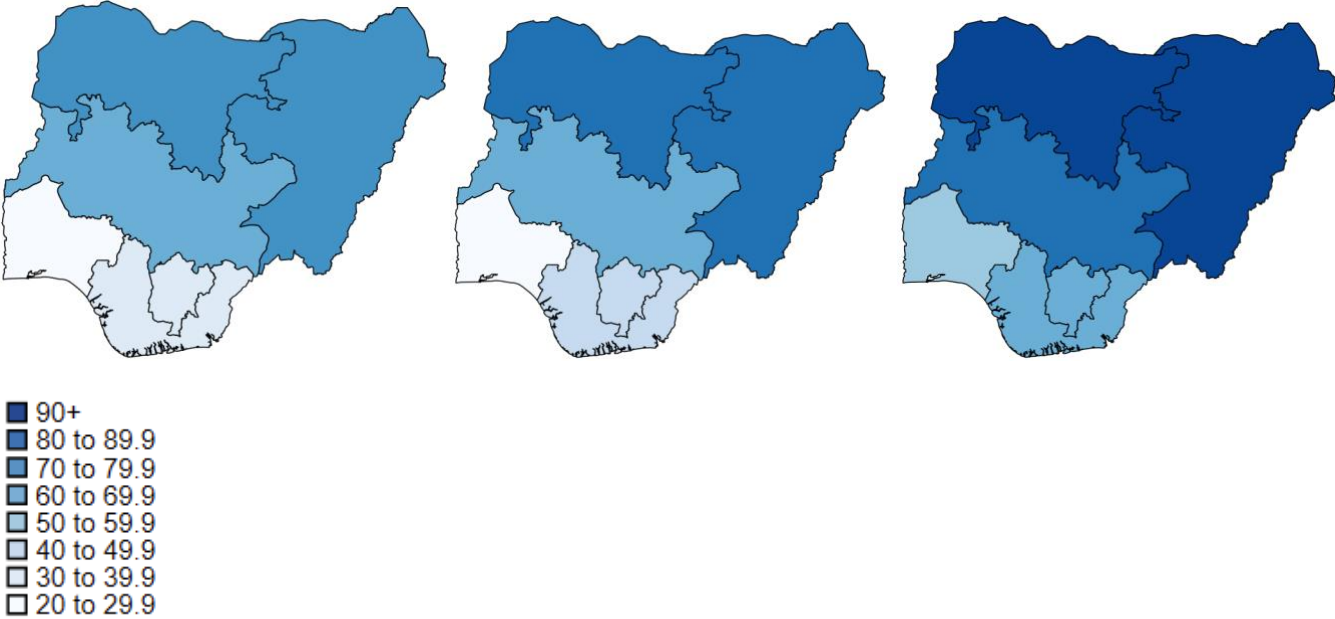
As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties. South West has the lowest multidimensional poverty headcount across adults with and without difficulties.

FIGURE 1: NIGERIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Nigeria DHS data (2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): NIGERIA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
North Central	60.7	66.0	87.6
North East	78.8	83.4	96.1

North West	74.3	80.4	93.1
South East	38.7	42.7	64.9
South South	34.6	48.2	69.9
South West	25.9	26.5	54.6
National	56.0	56.2	81.3

PAKISTAN

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2017-2018 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Pakistan, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 25%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 14.9% in Balochistan to a high of 28.7% in Islamabad Capital Territory. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication is the least common.

TABLE 1: PAKISTAN: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	30.9	16.2	6.6	18.4	11.4	4.6	2.4
Balochistan	14.9	9.7	2.3	5.5	2.8	2.3	1.0
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	28.1	11.4	5.0	12.1	13.0	3.8	1.6
Gilgit Baltistan	26.5	11.4	8.7	15.0	7.7	5.3	3.9
Islamabad Capital Territory	28.7	15.4	4.9	15.4	9.6	4.9	2.3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24.4	14.6	4.4	11.0	8.7	4.0	2.4
Punjab	26.5	14.6	4.5	14.6	8.1	3.9	2.1
Sindh	19.9	10.8	3.7	10.2	6.2	3.3	2.0
National	25.0	13.6	4.8	13.4	8.0	3.9	2.2

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Pakistan DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Pakistan, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 74.7% and 61.2%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 45.3%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (29.4 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty

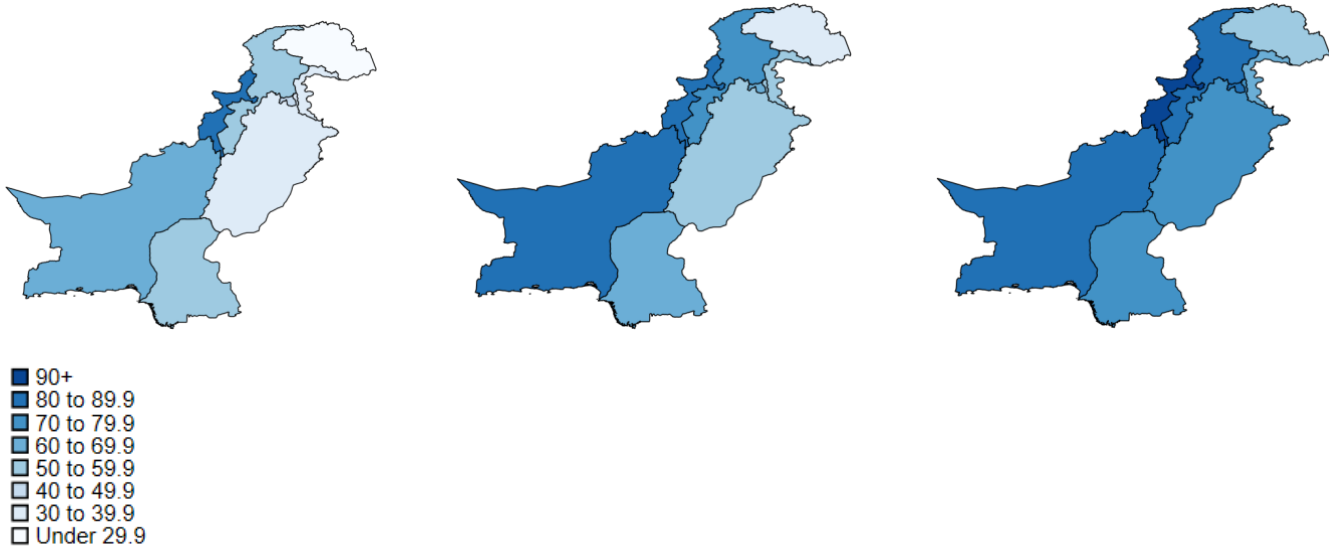
(15.9 percentage points). In other words, persons in Pakistan with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: PAKISTAN: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Pakistan DHS data (2017-2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): PAKISTAN: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	36.4	59.2	69.8
Balochistan	69.8	80.2	86.2
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	82.6	89.8	96.7
Gilgit Baltistan	40.8	69.1	86.8
Islamabad Capital Territory	17.8	32.9	53.8
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	57.4	72.2	86.9
Punjab	35.1	55.9	71.0

Sindh	52.1	64.3	73.8
National	44.1	61.5	74.9

RWANDA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2019-2020 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Rwanda, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 25.2%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 18.7% in Kigali to a high of 29% in West. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: RWANDA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
East	23.9	16.4	5.0	7.2	6.3	1.9	1.7
Kigali	18.7	12.5	2.6	5.0	4.9	1.1	0.7
North	26.6	15.9	6.2	11.2	7.6	2.2	1.2
South	26.0	19.4	5.7	7.8	5.2	2.1	1.8
West	29.0	19.5	5.8	11.0	9.7	1.9	1.2
National	25.2	17.1	5.2	8.5	6.8	1.9	1.4

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Rwanda DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Rwanda, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 80.7% and 74.4%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 63.2%.

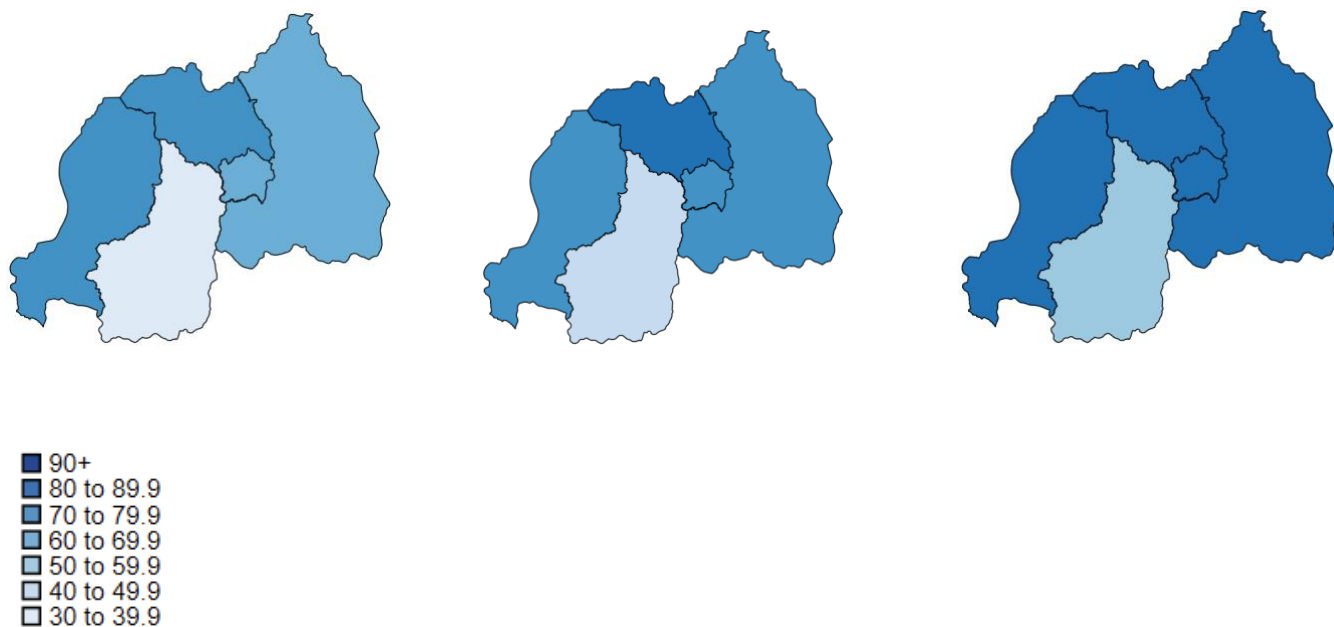
Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (17.5 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (11.2 percentage points). In other words, persons in Rwanda with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than those with no difficulties. As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: RWANDA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Rwanda DHS data (2019-2020). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): RWANDA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
East	67.1	78.2	83.4
Kigali	31.8	40.9	52.0
North	70.0	79.2	84.9
South	70.0	80.5	82.8
West	68.7	76.5	83.0
National	63.2	74.4	80.7

SENEGAL

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Senegal, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 14.4%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 12.4% in Sud to a high of 16% in Ouest. Thus, there is little regional variation in the share of adults with any functional difficulty in Senegal. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: SENEGAL: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Centre	14.3	8.6	4.1	5.2	3.8	1.1	1.5
Nord	12.6	8.3	2.4	4.4	1.7	1.5	1.0
Ouest	16.0	10.6	2.8	4.0	2.9	1.1	0.9
Sud	12.4	7.2	3.4	3.2	2.2	0.9	1.3
National	14.4	9.1	3.2	4.3	2.9	1.1	1.1

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Senegal DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Senegal, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 82.7% and 71.3%, respectively. The headcount for persons with no difficulty is equal to that of persons with some difficulty.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (11.4 percentage points) but not between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty. In other words, persons in Senegal with at least a lot of difficulty more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons with some or no difficulty.

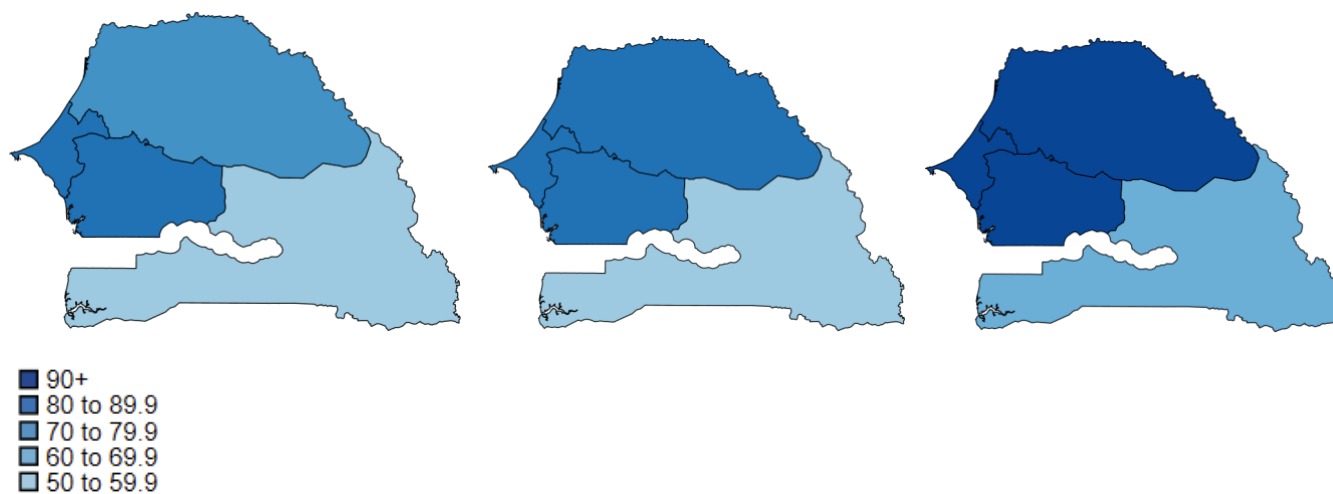
As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties.

FIGURE 1: SENEGAL: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Senegal DHS data (2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): SENEGAL: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Centre	84.0	89.8	91.7
Nord	79.0	82.1	96.2
Ouest	53.4	52.3	68.7
Sud	84.9	88.6	90.4
National	71.3	71.3	82.7

SOUTH AFRICA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In South Africa, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 22.4%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 17.6% in Mpumalanga and the Western Cape to a high of 30.6% in the Eastern Cape. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: SOUTH AFRICA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Eastern Cape	30.6	19.2	9.0	11.5	11.9	2.3	1.9
Free State	25.1	16.8	5.3	8.7	7.9	1.4	1.0
Gauteng	20.1	14.2	4.3	4.8	3.8	0.7	0.9
Kwazulu-Natal	25.2	17.1	6.6	10.0	8.8	3.0	1.5
Limpopo	21.0	11.0	5.0	10.4	5.5	1.6	1.1
Mpumalanga	17.6	10.2	3.4	6.9	4.7	1.0	0.8
North West	20.9	13.2	5.2	7.5	8.6	1.6	1.2
Northern Cape	30.3	18.3	7.0	12.6	11.9	2.1	1.5
Western Cape	17.6	10.4	4.1	6.3	5.8	1.6	1.4
National	22.4	14.4	5.4	8.0	6.9	1.6	1.2

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on South Africa DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

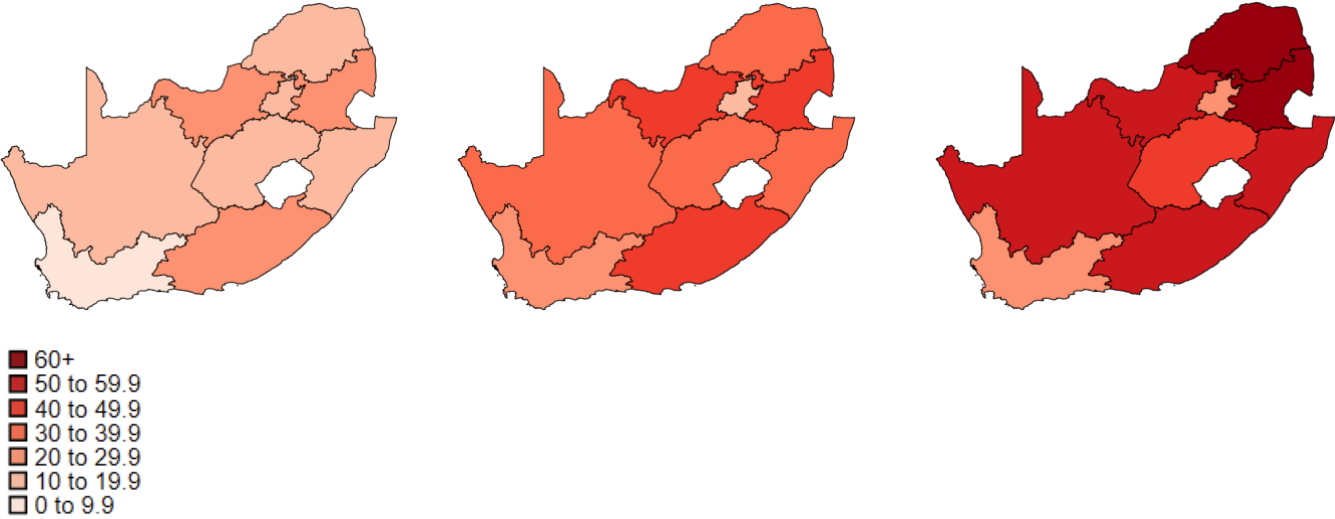
Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In South Africa, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 49.9% and 32.6%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 17.4%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (32.5 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (15.2 percentage points). In other words, persons in South Africa with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty.

As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is somewhat common across regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in the Gauteng.

FIGURE 1: SOUTH AFRICA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on South Africa DHS data (2016). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): SOUTH AFRICA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Eastern Cape	28.5	43.3	57.3
Free State	15.2	32.2	46.5
Gauteng	14.2	18.2	25.5
Kwazulu-Natal	18.4	38.0	57.8
Limpopo	16.8	39.5	62.7

Mpumalanga	23.9	47.8	65.3
North West	20.1	40.4	58.3
Northern Cape	18.5	34.5	51.7
Western Cape	8.6	22.6	27.7
National	17.4	32.6	49.9

TIMOR -LESTE

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Timor-Leste, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 21%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 17.2% in Aileu to a high of 28.3% in Liquica. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: TIMOR-LESTE: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Aileu	17.2	12.4	7.0	5.8	4.7	3.0	4.8
Ainaro	20.9	15.7	7.6	5.2	5.1	2.8	4.2
Baucau	25.2	19.3	7.7	6.9	4.4	2.9	4.0
Bobonaro	21.2	14.4	6.8	6.1	7.8	2.3	6.6
Covalima	21.6	18.3	7.6	6.4	7.4	4.0	6.8
Dili	14.8	10.8	2.8	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.4
Ermera	17.6	12.7	6.5	7.4	4.3	2.2	4.0
Lautem	23.1	19.3	10.1	8.5	9.1	5.6	9.1
Liquica	28.3	21.4	10.4	11.3	7.5	3.1	7.2
Manatuto	28.1	19.8	6.0	15.1	3.6	6.3	3.7
Manufahi	22.2	18.1	5.5	4.4	3.1	1.8	2.6
Oecussi	23.2	17.1	8.3	6.1	5.9	1.7	4.3
Viqueque	23.9	20.5	6.1	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.7
National	21.0	15.9	6.4	6.3	4.8	2.6	4.2

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Timor-Leste DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual’s experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Timor-Leste, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 92% and 79.3%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 57.1%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (35.1 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (22.2 percentage points). In other words, persons in Timor-Leste with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty.

As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in Dili.

FIGURE 1: TIMOR-LESTE: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

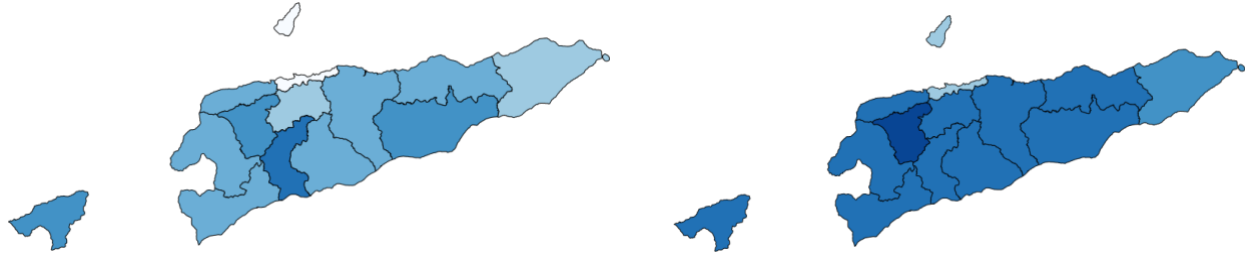
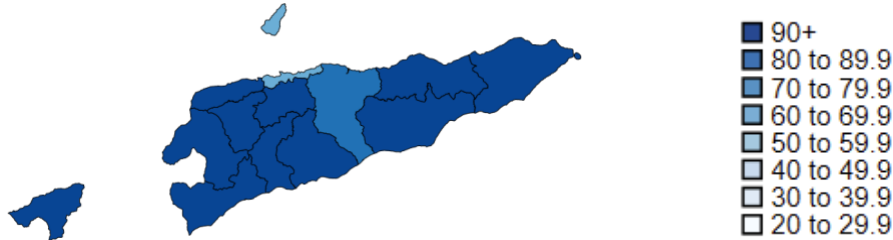


Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Timor-Leste DHS data (2018). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): TIMOR-LESTE: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Aileu	59.8	85.2	90.6
Ainaro	81.7	89.0	96.6
Baucau	63.3	81.9	96.3
Bobonaro	65.3	88.6	94.3
Covalima	68.5	87.4	90.1
Dili	25.1	52.9	60.4
Ermera	76.0	90.4	90.2
Lautem	57.5	77.8	97.3
Liquica	60.8	83.5	97.1
Manatuto	61.2	81.2	86.8
Manufahi	63.0	81.3	98.3
Oecussi	75.8	87.3	94.6
Viqueque	70.3	83.7	99.7
National	57.1	79.3	92.0

TONGA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the Tonga 2016 Census. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Tonga, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 12.7%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 11.2% in Eua to a high of 16.8% in Ha'apai. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication is the least common.

TABLE 1: TONGA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Eua	11.2	4.3	2.4	7.1	1.9	3.0	1.8
Ha'apai	16.8	8.4	3.8	9.3	3.9	4.2	2.2
Ongo Niua	14.2	5.3	3.1	9.0	5.0	4.7	4.1
Tongatapu	12.1	6.2	3.2	6.1	3.3	3.4	2.8
Vava'u	14.7	7.9	4.4	8.4	3.7	4.6	2.8
National	12.7	6.4	3.3	6.7	3.3	3.6	2.7

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level. Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on the 2016 Tonga Census.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

Multidimensional poverty captures an individual's experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, inadequate living conditions). In Tonga, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stand at 54.9% and 40%, respectively. These are higher compared to those of persons with no difficulty at 34.7%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (20.2 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (5.3 percentage points). In other words, persons in Tonga with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty.

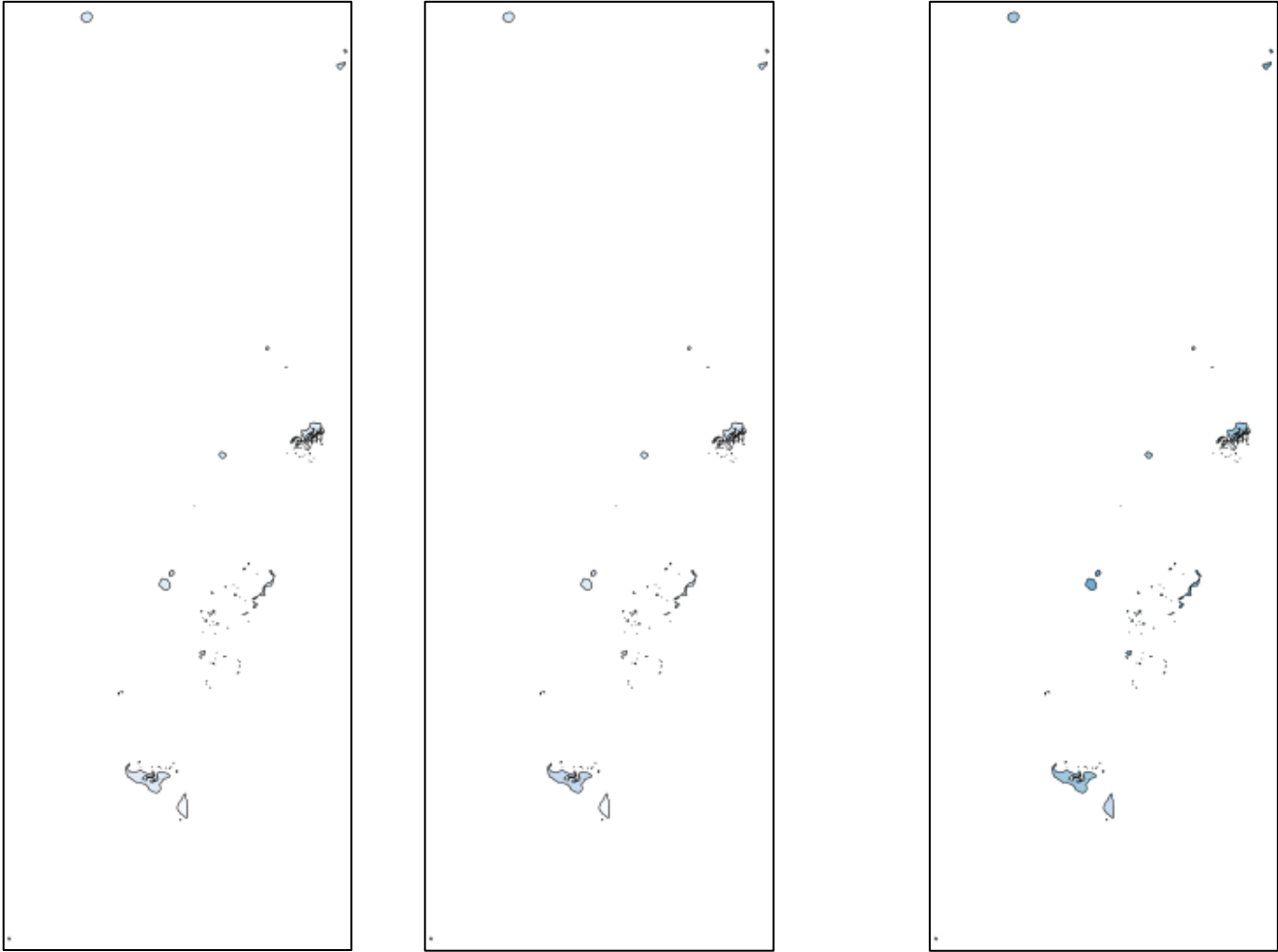
As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties. Across all regions, persons in Tonga with at least a lot of difficulty tend to experience multidimensional poverty more frequently than persons with some or no difficulty.

FIGURE 1: TONGA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty

Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty

Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



- 60 to 69.9
- 50 to 59.9
- 40 to 49.9
- 30 to 39.9
- 20 to 29.9

Source: Own calculations based on Tonga census data (2016). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE SUPPORTING FIGURE 1: TONGA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Eua	29.5	26.1	50.0
Ha'apai	34.4	33.8	65.7
Ongo Niua	40.0	44.4	69.0
Tongatapu	35.4	42.7	53.0
Vava'u	32.6	34.0	58.9
National	34.7	40.0	54.9

UGANDA

Results in this brief are from an analysis of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. Information on methodology is in the main text of the report and in the method briefs. Additional results are available in [Results Tables](#) on the DDI website.

SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

In Uganda, the share of adults aged 15 and older with any functional difficulty stands at 32.8%. As shown in Table 1, it varies from a low of 17.5% in Kampala to a high of 45.6% in Kigezi. In all regions, seeing is the most common type of functional difficulty; communication and self-care are the least common.

TABLE 1: UGANDA: SHARE OF ADULTS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL (%)

Region	Any	Seeing	Hearing	Mobility	Cognition	Self Care	Communication
Acholi	41.2	21.4	10.4	18.5	15.2	2.7	2.7
Ankole	35.8	21.0	8.2	14.4	18.4	5.2	1.2
Bugisu	29.2	17.7	7.8	13.2	12.9	1.9	3.0
Bukedi	34.4	20.3	9.6	13.5	13.3	4.0	2.6
Bunyoro	30.3	18.5	6.9	11.0	11.0	2.9	1.5
Busoga	33.9	21.2	8.2	13.1	14.1	2.7	3.5
Kampala	17.5	10.1	2.1	5.6	4.5	1.1	1.2
Karamoja	22.9	12.0	7.8	11.0	7.6	4.7	1.9
Kigezi	45.6	26.1	11.5	21.9	28.1	8.0	2.9
Lango	45.1	27.1	11.8	17.8	18.9	3.6	4.2
North Buganda	30.1	19.3	5.9	12.4	9.9	3.1	2.1
South Buganda	27.1	17.2	5.5	11.2	8.6	3.0	1.8
Teso	27.8	16.9	7.1	11.4	9.2	2.3	1.8
Tooro	41.7	21.3	11.2	17.7	22.9	7.0	2.5
West Nile	31.6	18.9	6.4	14.8	10.0	3.0	1.9
National	32.8	19.5	7.8	13.6	13.3	3.6	2.3

Notes: 'Any' is the share of adults with any level of difficulty (some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or unable to do in one or more functional domains. For instance, 'Seeing' is the share of adults with difficulty in seeing of any level.

Shares for the six domains do not add up to the share of any difficulty as some individuals may have functional difficulties in more than one domain. Source: Own calculations based on Uganda DHS data.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

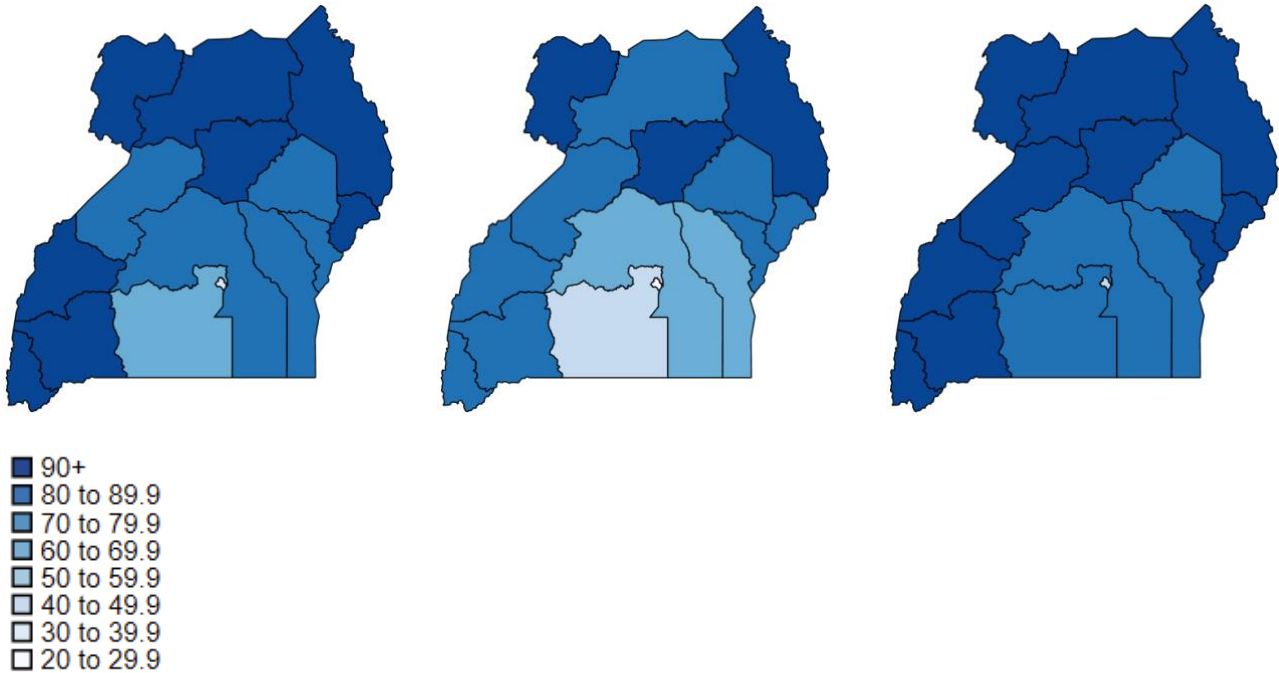
Multidimensional poverty captures an individual’s experience of multiple deprivations (e.g. low educational attainment, having inadequate living conditions). In Uganda, the shares of persons with at least a lot of functional difficulty and some difficulty who are multidimensionally poor stands at 91% and 85.9%, respectively. This is higher than that of persons with no difficulty at 74.2%.

Thus, there is a disability gap in multidimensional poverty between persons with at least a lot of difficulty and no difficulty (16.8 percentage points) and between persons with some difficulty and no difficulty (11.7 percentage points). In other words, persons in Uganda with functional difficulties more frequently experience multiple deprivations than persons without difficulty.

As illustrated in Figure 1/Table 2, multidimensional poverty is common in all regions among adults with functional difficulties. Multidimensional poverty is least common among persons with functional difficulties in Kampala.

FIGURE 1: UGANDA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Figure 1a: Adults with no difficulty Figure 1b: Adults with some difficulty Figure 1c: Adults with at least a lot of difficulty



Source: Own calculations based on Uganda DHS data (2016). The notes of Table 1 apply.

TABLE 2 (SUPPORTING FIGURE 1): UGANDA: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY HEADCOUNT AMONG ADULTS WITH NO, SOME AND AT LEAST A LOT OF DIFFICULTY (%)

Region	No difficulty	Some difficulty	At least a lot of difficulty
Acholi	88.5	93.2	95.5
Ankole	83.5	92.5	95.0
Bugisu	88.2	92.6	97.0
Bukedi	87.6	89.4	94.6
Bunyoro	84.6	89.2	94.2
Busoga	69.7	81.6	88.3
Kampala	23.9	36.5	43.9
Karamoja	98.9	98.4	100.0
Kigezi	81.4	91.9	95.7
Lango	93.9	95.2	97.5
North Buganda	68.0	81.4	81.7
South Buganda	46.6	67.1	83.8
Teso	84.9	89.4	88.4
Tooro	85.0	90.6	95.2
West Nile	94.7	96.6	97.2
National	74.2	85.9	91.0